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Stop the Nonsense.

Since the Dingley bill has been under discussion in the Senate, Democratic Senators have been voting for protection in tended and undisguised. Democrats have themselves proposed new protective duties. the most striking being the duty of 20 per cent, upon cotton, recommended by the Hon. Augustus O. Bacon of Georgia. Yet this proposition was less sensational than the vote upon it. In a Senate in which there are thirty-two Democrats, the vote in opposition to the cotton duty was only 19, the number favoring it being 42.

To those who have watched the course of the Democrate since Congress assembled in December, 1893, to perform the tariff promise of 1892, the recent proceedings in the Senate have been about as natural as sunrise. Some other people, principally the old CLEVELAND Cuckoo crowd, have made them the occasion or the opportunity for surprise and indignation. They denounce or they mourn as a new decadence this abandonment of the once Democratic principle that the tariff must be for revenue only.

For example, the Commercial-Appeal of Memphis says that the Democrats are "changing front"; that "the poison seems to have infected a good many of those once stanch, and caused them to desert the old standard and change front on a dominant Democratic principle." The Baltimore Sun, the most unquenchable Duckoo of all, thinks it sees among the Democrats in the Senate "the open specta tle of a radical division upon the question of a tariff as to principles which the party has always heretofore deemed vital and fundamental." In the Senate itself Mr. CAFFERY of Louisiana and Mr. MILLS of Texas are lashing their colleagues as trait ors to a first principle of Democracy.

This state of mind is humbug. Whatever the abstract conviction of the complaining parties may be, the indignation now visited upon certain Democrats who are acting with the majority in the Senate is pure hypocrisy. The protests of the alleged revenue-only men are just four years too late for them to be entitled to respect.

The evidence that this is true is as simple and as clear as the Democratic tariff plank of 1892. It consists in the fact that, from the day when the tariff bill of that year was laid before the House of Representatives by GRO-VER CLEVELAND and WILLIAM L. WILSON framed upon no economic principle whatsoever, and, least of all on the principle. ! the Democratic platform, capricious, and, on the authority of Mr. Wilson's own mouth, for rotection, down to the day when the bill left the hands of Congress to be signed by the President, not a single newspaper of this Cuckoo crowd and not a single member of Congress, either of those still in or of those that have been left out, ever said a word o protest that the bill was not for revenue only, or ever offered a bill honestly for that purpose in its place. The revenue-only principle was abandoned then by every newspaper now using it as a bludgeon for the Democrats who don't stand by it, and by every Democrat now spreading it over the record of the Senate debates. The rumpus raised by its present champions is a cover for their betraval of it four years ago, like the "perfidy and dishonor" phrase which President CLEVELAND flourished before Congress as a cover for his own.

A revision of the tariff which shall abolish the deficit in the Federal revenue and end commercial uncertainty is much too important for more time to be wasted now with essays upon a theory long ago discarded, and with pharisaic reviling of Democrat who know that a tariff for revenue only is not their party's principle and who are sincere enough to say so.

Humbug is the most tiresome thing in the world. Tariff-for-revenue-only talk in 1897 is a useless and awful bore.

A Curious Notion

The Staats-Zeitung, Herr OTTENDORFER' German newspaper, declares with heat that our German born and descended citigens will not support Mr. SETH Low nor any other man as a candidate for Mayor unless they know how he stands upon the enforcement of the Raines law. "Who can tell," it asks, "what would be the state of things with regard to the enforcement of the Raines law after the election, unless unmistakably binding guarantees were given that the first Mayor of Greater New York would distinguish himself by liberal ity in this respect?"

Such a view of the relation which an executive officer bears to the laws and their enforcement reveals a curious distinction observable only among naturalized German-American followers of the Staats-Zeitung. A Mayor of New York, whether the present or the enlarged New York, is a sworn public official. Before he enters office, he takes, as the law prescribes, an oath to observe and aid in enforcing the laws; not merely the laws which meet his personal views, suit his personal prejudices, or which he considers advisable, but all the laws of the State of New York, uncondition ally and absolutely. The oath which a Mayor-elect of New York takes, standing with head bowed and hand raised, is prescribed in the last charter of New York (section 3. Article III.), and taking it he swears to be "vigilant and active in causing the laws of the State to be executed and enforced." Now Herr OTTENDORFER demands that he qualify this oath with the declaration that he is under " unmistakably binding guarantees" not to enforce such of the laws of the State as relate to the sale of lager beer and

whiskey at retail, except with "liberality." A Mayor of New York is elected to uphold the lawful authority of the State and to aid in enforcing the laws adopted by the Legislature. He is not a judge of the wisdom or propriety of the laws. the enforcement of the laws and not in aiding or abetting their violation. The theory of Herr OTTENBORFER seems to he that laws in this State are of two classes, and that the law relating to beer selling is to be enforced or disregarded as local officials prefer, while all other laws must be enforced unconditionally.

law shall be disregarded for his benefit when he wants a glass of lager. Because a anybody. law interferes with his drinking, he requires that an officer sworn to enforce the law shall violate his oath by not enforcing it. This curious notion Herr OTTENDORFER seems to entertain in common with those German citizens who agitate the atmosphere of lager-beer gardens with complaints of the Raines law and the fidelity of the sworn officers of the State in enforcing it. They are all orderly, law-abiding, and worthy citizens, except when it comes to a question of beer, and then they change, They think that in a matter of such supreme consequence as beer drinking private individuals have a reserved right to demand that the officers of the law should put at

appetite for lager. If it were to be pretended by anybody that a candidate for the office of Mayor of New York would be justified in giving "unmistakably binding guarantees" in advance of election that he would disregard in office such of the laws as relate to the Board of Health, for instance, and the regulations adopted by it to preserve the sanitary interests of the city, there would be a loud outcry, the Mayor would be compelled to disregard the "unmistakably binding guarantees," or by orderly process of law be impeached and turned out of his place.

defiance any law which interferes with the

What warrant of law, what rule of action what color of claim or usage, what sound and defensible excuse has Herr OTTENporrer in calling upon a candidate to forswear himself in the interest of lager-beer drinkers peculiarly? What man is there to be found in New York who will sustain this riotous German editor! In Herr OTTEN-DORFER's view, the lager-beer question will be " the pivot around which the campaign will turn." More properly it would be described as the spigot around which the campaign will turn. Candidates are admonished to keep their eyes upon the spigot or pivot if any hope of success exists among them. The anarchistic Herr OTTEN-DORFER is determined to vote for no candidate who will not violate the law in order to let him have lager. There is only one great and momentous public question for him; and it is the lager question.

Rad Politics in Kentucky.

The so-called National Democracy, which was differentiated from the regular National Democracy at Indianapolis last year and cast about 132,000 votes in November, as against over 6.500,000 polled for BRYAN. has something of an organization in Kentucky, which has now issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at Louisville next month, for the nomination of a candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals. The tone, spirit, and character of this

call are expressed in the extract below: " We appeal to all Democrats to unite with us who believe, as we do, in sound money; in a tariff for revenue only; in the honest and ful! payment of all law-ful obligations; in law and order, and in the protection of property from lawles-ness and riot; in the estoration of good feeling, instead of arraying citi-

ens and classes against each other; and in the pro

tection of the name and credit of the commonwealth. It will be seen that the purposes announced are general and not specific as regards the currency issue. To demand 'sound money" merely is to beg the question. What is sound money? That is the question which is the great political issue of this time. The Democracy of the Chi cago platform, the regular Democracy, say it is unlimited silver, coined free, at th ratio of 16 to 1. At least, that is sound enough money for them. But the platform of the Indianapolis Convention of the National Democrats who have sent out this Kentucky call, "insists upon the maintenance of the gold standard and of the parity therewith of every dollar issued by the Government," and declares firm opposition "to the free and unlimited coinage of silver." Why, then, did not the call from which we have quoted define sound money" as the single gold standard? Then the National Democrats of Kentucky would have had a clear definition. and everybody would have known exactly

But in another plank the Indianapolis platform itself confused the subject of

'currency reform" by this declaration: "We denounce also the further maintenance of the resent patchwork system of national paper currency as a constant source of injury and peril. We assert the necessity of such intelligent currency re-form as will confine the Government to its legitimate functions, completely separated from the banking ousiness, and afford to all sections of our country s uniform, safe, and elastic bank currency under gov ernmental supervision, measured in volume by the

The issue of circulating notes not being banking business, but only an excrescence upon it, the Government is not now in that business; but so far as this plank is interpretable it means that the whole business of issuing circulating notes should be taken away from the Government and given to the banks alone. As bank currency, however, is to be "under governmental supervision," how is the Government to be "completely separated from the banking business" by the adoption of the Indianapolis proposition?

If the Government is to go out of the business of issuing circulating notes, and the exercise of the function is to be turned over to the banks solely and for their exclusive benefit, the greenbacks and the Treasury notes must be retired and bonds issued, on which the bank currency shall be based. or else the "elastic currency" allowed will be a wild-cat currency purely. The banks would be sure under such a plan; but who else would get any profit from it? Are the people so much in love with the banks that they would make a sacrifice of \$10,000,-000 or \$15,000,000 a year for their benefit? The proposition would not get even serious consideration in Congress, and when the consequences involved in it were understood by the people they would reject it almost unanimously, and with contempt. It is a device to substitute unsound money for sound, and for the benefit of the banks and nothing else.

What is the use, then, of any political faction undertaking to found a platform on such a rotten plank?

Moreover, the call of the Kentucky National Democrats asserts their belief "in a tariff for revenue only." The platform of the Democratic party adopted in 1892 made the same declaration in still stronger and more precise terms. It declared it "to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose duty and his business are to assist in and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only." But as it proceeded, when put in power, to levy tariff duties for protection distinctively, and sedulously avoided the imposition of purely revenue duties, on tea and coffee, for instance, and, instead, got up an unconstitutional income tax in defiance of "a fundamental principle of the Democratic

law or no law. He demands that the of belief "in a tariff for revenue only" will be taken seriously by anybody. It is a waste of breath to make them; a confession of past perfidy, serving only to bring the party into further contempt. Moreover, Democratic Senators are now openly voting for protection simply as protection. "Tariff for revenue only?" It is moonshine. It is a declaration of humbug. The people cannot be deceived and swindled again. With that cry the Democratic party won the in 1892, with the conseelection quence of the protective Wilson tariff, productive of an enormous deficit, rendering necessary a great increase in the bonded debt of the Government, and causing unprecedented business and industrial disaster. It will be long before the American people forget those four dismal years and the cause of the ruin and suffering they brought. It will be long before Democrats forget the downfall and the disruption which came upon their party as a consequence of that perfldy. The tariff, however, fortunately for the

Democracy, has disappeared, for the time being, at least, as an actual issue of politics, and the issues of the Chicago platform, of which the tariff is not one, have replaced it. Can the National Democracy of Indianapolis make any respectable resistance to the regular National Democracy of the Chicago platform in Kentucky or anywhere else with such evasion, generality, and inconsistency as we have quoted? The Bryanite Democracy has a definite plan of "currency reform"—free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. What is the plan the Indianapolis Democrats have to oppose to it? There is none which it dares put out in other than a general way. Do they expect to beat silver with the retirement of the greenbacks and the Treasury notes and the issue of bonds, or by the substitution of a wildcat currency? They must get some defensible principles before they can hope to make a better showing than they did last year when they polled in the Union only about as many votes as the Probibitionists, and in Kentucky itself only about 5,000 out of a total in the State of more than 445,000. As it is, they have not a leg of principle to stand on; they are firing into the air, and very small shot at that. Worse still, they are bringing Democracy into ridicule, and delaying the day of resuscitation which will come for the Democratic party after it has discharged its first and imperative duty of beating the spurious Democracy of the Chicago platform by uniting with its enemies of whatever party name to accomplish the destruction. Recovery for the Democracy is impossible until that job is

Tammany and "Local Issues."

Mr. FRANK CAMPBELL, the New York member of the Popocratic National Committee, says, what everybody knows, that the Chicago platform "will stand unaltered" until 1900. Still, "if the Democrats of the city of New York, Buffalo, or Rochester deem it expedient and wise for party success to conduct their local elections without injecting into them State or national issues," he believes that they have a right to do so without interference of any State or national committee." Excellent Mr. CAMPBELL, who now takes the cat out of the bag and the pig out of the poke:

"Democrats living in the State outside of the city f New York are looking anxiously for the election of a Democratic Mayor for Greater New York. If this and file of the party, and enable the oranization to get into fighting shape for the important State election that is to take place a year from this fall, when the Governor, State officers, and the Legislature are

"If we carry Greater New York and elect these officers next year, then the party will be in shape, with a fair chance of placing New York State in the Democratic column in 1900."

In plainer words, if Bryanism, assisted ignorantly by the Citizens' Union gulls, can get control of this city by false pretences, by bamboozling the voters with local issues, the Bryanites will be greatly strengthened in their preparations for the elections of 1898 and 1900.

The Bryanite game is to sneak into power by hiding the issues and its own for the benefit of the dangerous and dishonest principles which the city and State of New York rejected in 1896,

Proposed Socialistic Legislation in England.

Mr. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN, having gained no laurels from the mock investigation of the South Africa Company's connection with the Jameson raid, and having apparently renounced the hope of an imperial collverein, has hit upon another way of before the British electorate. He has stepped outside of the functions pertaining to the Secretary for the Colonies, and has invaded the province of the Home Secretary by a bill, of which Sir MATTHEW WHITE RIDLEY is the ostensible introducer, but of which Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is the author and chief champion.

The bill provides that workmen in cer tain specified trades shall receive compensation from their employers for injuries incurred in the course of their labors, and it has been received with delight by the intended beneficiaries because it goes further than any law dealing with the subject which has been enacted thus far by any legislature in the world. Measures similar in scope have been put forward in France and Belgium, but have never been passed; one of these, for instance, has been pend ing for eight years in the French Chamber of Deputies. It is true that in Germany one of the three experiments in State socialism made by BISMARCK assures a certain amount of compensation to workingmen, when accidents befall them. That law, however, simply provides that for the first thirteen weeks after a mishap, a workman shall be supported by a fund, to which he himself has contributed one-half. Notwithstanding this precaution, the critics of the German statute assert that a great deal of malingering takes place. Hitherto in England, a workingman, when hurt in the prosecution of his calling, could rely on a certain amount of help, provided he was a member of one of the so-called Friendly Societies; the shamming of sickness or of incapacity, however, was scarcely possible, because he was incessantly to contribute to his maintenance. Under Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S bill, on the other hand, malingering will be practically unrestrained, for the whole burden of supis to fall on the employer.

cerned, the bill seems certain to become a law. It has already passed the second

and sullen assent to the scheme advocated by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, whom they secretly regard with deep distrust, while the Liberals, disgusted to find the wind taken out of their sails, could only protest that the proposal, although exemplary in its way, did not go far enough, They said that a law providing that employers should compensate workmen for injuries incurred while at work should be made applicable to all trades instead of only to a few. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN retorted that sound legislation was seldom logical, but proceeded one step at a time. The aim of the bill before the House, he explained, was to afford compensation for injuries in trades especially dangerous, and also in those where the proposed law would not impose an unreasonable load upon small employers. Another objection was made by overzealous Liberals, who evidently were trying to outbid Mr. CHAMBERLAIN for the suffrages of workingmen, namely, that a bill adequately dealing with the subject would provide for the prevention of accidents, as well as for the compensation of those who should suffer from them. To which, with a sarcastic smile, Mr. Cham-BERLAIN responded: "All in good time!" and suggested that human nature, being strongly developed in employers, would probably cause them to take effective precautions against accidents, the momen they found they would have to bear the whole burden of compensating for them.

On the whole, it is manifest that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has cut the ground under the feet of the Gladstonian Liberals, who have been drifting toward State socialism for some years. In the House of Commons, as we have said, the Conservatives seem afraid to balk their dangerous ally, but it remains to be seen whether his wings will not be clipped in the House of Lords, where the members of the Salisbury clique, who eye him with ill-disguised aversion, are all-powerful.

Four New Dances.

The Convention of Dancing Masters has been in session in this town this week, and the order, harmony, and rhythin of its proceedings must have filled with envy every student of parliamentary law and master of the gavel. Even Tom REED himself, with his all-conquering rules and rulings, lacks the poetry, the grace, the waving case of these professors of deportment in solemn meeting assembled. They use the head as well as the toes.

For the delectation of the toes, however, the professors have invented four new dances, the names of which it is our privilege to communicate to the public. The Citizens' Union Galliard is performed in double quick time by 250 or less dancers standing on their heads, at the same time clapping their hands together, kicking in unison, and chanting "No PLATT! No PLATT!" Music: A cracked organ with a divvle for a monkey. The Goo Goo Saraband is hopped in a majestic manner on stilts, the performers, young men preferred, from time to time casting appealing looks to heaven, and at other times regarding themselves with an expression of deep satisfaction. The walls and floor of the room in which this dance is given must be of plate glass. Music: Æolian harps, and snaredrums made of the skin of the Mugwump bird, playing the inspiring old Reform air:

> "O, pity, pity, pity! This is such a wicked city. a foul and flagrant city, full of stains, stains stains:

But we Goo Goos, we will lave it, Cleanse and purify and save it, And only ask to boss it for our pains, pains, pains,

The Garoo Tamsentanz consists of a panel of jurymen dressed in skins of Holstein cattle, and with clasped hands moving with incredible velocity around a wooden figure full of whiskers, in the centre. This dance is a modification of "Bull in the Ring," except that the floor is carpeted with three-ply dialect, and by means of an ingenious invisible machinery the central figure explodes itself every three min utes, at ones picks itself together and is again discomposed. When it is not exploding, the dancers, all of whom smoke exdle, detonate into a thousand fragments, purposes. Once in power, it would use it | pick themselves up and resume the ring. Music: A porcelain-lined beer fountain playing "Der Chail Is Oudt." A novel dance, of most pleasing effect.

The fourth number is the Tammany Sneak. The figures are muffled in blanker ballots, wear rubber-soled shoes over silver clogs, and hold umbrellas before their faces They shuffle over the stage in the usua manner of stage conspirators, and once in a while flash dark lanterns on a transparency "Local issues only!" When they reach a corner of the stage they throw off the blankets, appear in complete suits of bringing his claims to political leadership silver mail, and execute an Anarchist breakdown. Air: "A Bunco Game Is My Heart's Delight;" instrument, a buffalo horn.

This is a great year for dancing, but the piper has yet to be paid.

The Situation at Constantinople.

The cablegram from our London cor respondent published in yesterday's Sun describing the interview between the British Ambassador and the Turkish Foreign Minister, at Constantinople, had dramatic force as well as high political importance. The presence of the Russian Ambassador at the moment when the British Ambassador made his declaration that the refusal to evacuate Thessaly would involve the withdrawal of England from the European concert, admits of two interpretations; either the declaration was addressed to both the Ottoman Foreign Minister and the Russian Ambassador, or the latter was already cognizant of what was about to take place. Whichever interpre tation proves to be the right one, the fact that the British Government is prepared to resume its freedom of action cannot fail to exercise a powerful influence on the ultimate decision of the powers regarding Greece.

The triumph of the policy of which the Turk has been the tool, means the extinction of Greece as an independent State, which would be to the manifest disadvantage of the western powers-that is, of the three maritime States, England, France, and Italy. The disappearance of Greece as a nationality would in all probability be followed at no distant date by that of the other Bal kan and Danubian States, and that would watched by his fellow workmen, who had constitute a serious disturbance of the balance of power in Europe to the still greater disadvantage of the maritime powers. How far, then, the British Ambassador's declaration to TEWFIK Pasha, in the presence of porting the workman during convalescence | the Russian Ambassador, will be effectual remains to be seen. The increased war So far as the House of Commons is con- preparations by Turkey reported since the 22d of May, the date of the declaration, may mean much or nothing, for it is the reading without a division. Hesistance to habit of the Turk to make the greatest it was offered by some of the employers of show of resistance just before yieldlabor who are members of Parliament, but ing, in order to test his opponent. It

backers in the concert, he intends to stand firm; in which case the situation becomes serious. Still, as some time has now elapsed since the declaration was made without any action being taken in the direction indicated by it, it may be assumed that Lord SALISBURY does not consider the moment to have arrived when it would be expedient to withdraw from the concert. The date for the celebration of the Queen's jubilee festival is now close at hand, and only very urgent reasons would be allowed to interfere with it; in the ordinary course of events, therefore, nothing very startling need be looked for before that event has passed. Meanwhile the Italian, Russian, and English agents sent to Thessaly to report upon that province will have had time to make their examination, and Greece and the dispossessed villagers of the occupied territory will have to worry along the best way they can. The situation also will have an opportunity to develop itself to the point of compelling more active efforts to bring about a solution of the difficulty that grows every day more dangerous for the peace of Europe. The antagonisms of interest between several of the powers, of which we have had glimpses from time to time, will tend to become more irreconcilable with every day's delay, and if a sincere desire for peace really does exist among all the members of the concert, they cannot demonstrate it better than by showing their determination to adhere to their own declaration, made just before the war broke out, that neither side should be allowed to profit by it territorially. If Europe remains divided, the Turk continues to control the situation

as before, under advice. As to the Sultan's nomination of a deputation to proceed to London to take part in the jubilee celebrations, the reasons that have decided him on doing so, under the circumstances, can only be described as eminently Turkish.

Japan's Dispute with Hawaii

Although the report has been current that Japan contemplated reinforcing the cruiser Naniwa, at Honolulu, with two other war vessels, the latest news from the Hawaiian capital indicates a peaceful settlement of the immigration trouble.

While no positive agreement had been reached at the latest tidings by Minister COOPER and Mr. SHIWAMURA, yet it has been said that the agreement will be probably on the basis of a reasonable indemnity for any cases in which immigrants were turned back in palpable violation of Ha waii's treaty with Japan.

Such a compromise would, at all events. relieve Hawaii from a demand for 320 yen, or any other sum, as damages for every Japanese immigrant who was not allowed to land. On the other hand, since it is admitted that, among the cases of immigrants examined, mistaken decisions may have been made, in such cases Hawaii is respon sible and must pay proper damages.

While there may be some optimism in this view of the probable basis of settle ment, at least it is more rational than the astonishing Vancouver conjecture that Japan is prepared, if President Doll rejects her demand, either to take her 30,000 people away from the islands, leaving the plantations to suffer, or else to land forces from her warships and seize the Custom House at Honolulu, paying herself out of the receipts. How Japan would mend matters by abrogating private contracts in the former case, and going to a great expense for transportation, or what she would expect the United States to do in the latter case. remains a mystery to be solved.

The truth is that Hawaii must and doubtless will stand by that right to regulate immigration which all countries possess. On the other hand, she must also concede the binding force of treaties until abrogated. With these principles clearly in view it should not be very difficult to reach a just settlement based on the exact

The Cavernous Reservoir of a Populistic Chief Justice.

much frankness and enthusiasm. Even before he was elected Chief Justice of Kansas he had made himself famous by declaring that the rights of the occupier of property are superior to those of the owner. In de livering an opinion last week in a case which involved the power of an investigating com mittee of the Legislature to make witnesses questioned by it answer, Judge Doster spoke contemptuously of "Government by injunction and government by habeas corpus and government by the courts: forms of iniquity which, he said, "are rapidly passing into accepted theories of municipal sovereignty." The "virus" of these theories "has so inoculated the body politic as to endanger the very life of the organized political system." Then Judge DOSTER mentioned the fact that even in Kansas "only four years ago a majority of the Judges of this court assumed the right to compose a legislative dispute as to who were qualified to sit as members of one of the houses, and this not upon any theory of constitutional interpretation, but by the might of forces drawn out of that vast and cavernous reservoir of authority called judicial power."

The danger that the courts may check the activity of crank Legislatures engaged in regulating things in general without regard to the Constitution, common sense, or common justice, must seem very serious to the Populist mind. Fortunately Kansas has a Populist Supreme Court, and no undue interference with the energies of the Legislature will be permitted. Yet as long as "that vast and cavernous reservoir of authority called judicial power" can be drawn upon by courts, which are not under Populist control, Populist statesmen can never be sure that they will not be drowned by the outflow. Law and Populist-made laws must be irreconcilable opposites Would it not be better to seal up the vast and cavernous reservoirs? Legislative power is the one necessary and final power. Why then have courts, which are often impudently careless of the holy zeal of Legis latures, to reform the world? Why not shut up the courts for good !

Millions of dollars were said to be waiting on icKiniky's election for investment. millions now?—Atlanta Constitution

Some of them are being invested; some of hem are waiting for the passage of the Tariff bill; and more are still too timid to risk enterprise while the Bryanite connection are hunting for wealth like tigers with vows that they will have it for their own

What is the issue which will prevent this party division? That of simple good government. The candidate win shall stand so clearly for that issue that he can be neither misunderstood nor misrepresented is the only one who can hope to win against Tammany —Evening Post.

Of course it will be the issue, dear boy. It is the issue of every election and the only issue, whether the election be municipal, State, or Federal, here or anywhere else. The division Herr OTTENDORFER must have his beer, party," no more Democratic assertions the Conservatives, as a body, gave a silent may be, however, that, pushed by his opinion as to what "good government" of politics are made solely by differences of

Every candidate at the coming municipal election will appeal for votes on the ground that he is for "good government," and for Goo Goos to attempt to monopolize that cry is mere childishness. Even the Bryanites will vote for Bryanism as "good government." They will not vote for it as bad government. But the sane, conservative, and truly civilized citizens of New York will vote against it as fata to all sound government and the safeguards of civilized society. These Mugwumps exhaust the patience of mature and reasonable people.

All plans for currency reform legislation recognize as a fact the political impossibility of securing the passage of any measure for reducing the weight of the topheavy currency resting upon gold by the direct retirement of the greenbacks. If anything is accomplished in this direction by the present Congress it must be in a roundabout way, and must be connected with the refunding of the present bonded debt and with an extension of the national banking system.—E. V. Smalley.

The above is an extract from a letter written from Washington to the New York Evening Post. Its frank recognition of the "political impossibility" of retiring the Government notes by funding them into interest-bearing bonds hould be imitated by the journal of which Mr. SMALLEY is the correspondent.

Is body keeping pace with mind?-Sorosis.

In the long-distance race it is. At times mind seems to be ahead, and at other times body. As we view the run along the whole line, which is far from straight and often rugged, we notice frequent gains for mind, and about as many for body. In this generation of Americans mind and body seem to be keeping pace in a more or derly way than they kept it in some other gen erations. At the first, or away back in the day of the giants, and for a good while afterward body took the lead; but this did not discourage mind, which struck out as soon as it got ready do their best. Rah, rah for mind! The same for body.

STRAIGHT DEALING

The Question of Confessing or Denying A hesion to the Chicago Platform.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As the discussion relating to the municipal election next fall progresses the condition of the Demo crats of this city seems to be confusion wors onfounded. Former Gov. Flower, speaking for bimself and other gold Democrats some fev weeks ago, declared that the gold Democrats were ready to aid Tammany Hall to elect its candidate for Mayor of Greater New York, but he distinctly stated that they could not do so if l'ammany insisted on the Chicago platform.

This declaration seems to have aroused the Bryan Democrats to assume a most aggressive attitude. Instead of accepting the suggested compromise, the Bryan element insists that not only shall the Chicago platform be unequivocally indorsed, but that the person nominated for Mayor must be a pronounced Bryan man who will openly and boldly appounce his adhesion to the principles of that platform. Not even content with this, the Bryanites further insist that all the candidates on the Tammany ticket must be avowedly of the same stamp. If these conditions are not complied with, they threaten to set up a ticket of their own or vote for the Cit izens' Union ticket.

Confronted with this threat, the Tamman eaders, it is said, have secretly consented to comply with their demands.

It is well known that the Tammany leaders of the greatest influence in the organization are gold Democrats. By accepting the Chicago platform for the time being these gentlemen expect to secure by the aid of the Bryan vote the municipai and county offices next tall for Tammany Hall and the scheme is said to be that after they are by this means intrenched in power in Greater New York they shall then begin to use that power to curb Bryanism and render effective aid to the gold element here and throughout the country in the struggle for control of the next National Convention.

Such a course would not only be unfair and dishonorable, but it might fail of its object. It would assuredly arouse intense feeling of bitterness against such leadership. It would be nothing short of trick and device. And yet, if they swallowed the Chicago platform, hook, sinker, and all, to serve their own selfish purpose, what other construction can be placed on their acts if They will not now claim that they will support the Bryanites in their movement should they be raised to this position of influence by the votes of the Bryan party. On the contrary, every one of them, if they are frank, will tell you that they are and will be unalterably opposed to the principles of the Chicago platform.

Why they should hesitate to oppose the indorsement of the Chicago platform and the nomination of candidates who advocate its principles seasy to explain. These gentlemen did not hesitate to vote and work last fall against the Democratic candidate for President of the United States because he stood for the Chicago platform. Now who adopts its principles. It is not possible that such themocratic president than they do of electing a Democratic President than they do of e It is well known that the Tammany leaders of the greatest influence in the organization are

yally support a candidate for Mayor of Greater w York who shall espouse and proclaim the ry same principles

New York who shall espouse and provery same principles.
It is plain that they are attempting to hide behind a miserable subterfuge. Their purpose is, by deceiving an army of honest but perhaps misguided voters, to climb to power; but they may be counting without their hosts.

A CONFUSED DEMOCRAT.

TO OUST BRYAN!

A New Silver Programme for 1996. From the Chicago Times Herald. DENVER, June 6 .- One hundred thousand dollars s being subscribed in Colorado, Montana, Utah, and daho for immediate use in the free-silver campaign. There is a determination on the part of the Sepatoria coterie, which is assuming the leadership of the silver forces, to eliminate Mr. Bryan from the next Presidential race. A complete programme to that end has been agreed upon between the Democratic eaders in the Senate and the so-called silver Re publicans in both House and Senate. Their plan is to ress the silver Republican organization in all parts of the Union-to make it as powerful as possible fore 1900. They count that the silver Republican or ganization, by the free use of unlimited funds, caobtain a membership of 2,500,000 by 1900, and that

in the State and Congressional elections of 1898 the

silver Republicans will carry Colorado, Utah, Mon

tana, and Idaho.

Thus, with 2,500,000 voters and in possession of the States which must be relied upon for a campaign fund, they think they can dictate the nominee of the mocratic Convention. To this the Democratic Senatorial leaders have assented as being the ea out effective way of getting rid of Mr. Bryan. The choice of the combine at the present time is Senato Teller, in the event they think the Democratic party will rally to his support; or, in doubt of that, some Eastern Democrat, like Joe Sibley, who is acceptable alike to silver Republicans, Democrats and Populists, and to such gold Democrats as Whitney and Hill. Sibley's business interests connect him with the Vanderbilts and the Whitneys, and he is considered a safe and conservative man.

A Priends' Anniversary in Rhode Island. To the Epiron of The Sun-Sir : There is to be sunion of the students of Friends' School at Provi-

This is the one hundred and thirteenth anniversary in the annals of the institution, and it now recalls its children to its ancient seat, from all parts of the country, to join in the sports of youth, in reminiscences and congratulations. Very truly yours, PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 8. Avgra AUGUSTINE JONES

The Hon. Pum Couse.

To the Editor of The Sus-Sir: The Hon. Pur ouse of Otsdaws, who is mentioned as the leading andidate for Postmaster at that place, was in town CONSTANT READER to-day. ONEONTA, N. Y., June 10.

His Idea of Good Manners

From London Truth. This letter has been addressed to me: Sin: Can you devise a correct and concise defini tion of that which composes the perfection of good manners? Yours faithfully, OXFORD." Certainly. The perfection of good manners is never

From the Atchison Daily Globe After a man discovers how little he knows he be gins to suspect that possibly others do not know as auch as they pretend.

From the Atchison Daily Globe Time, which vindicates a man, first buries him

COL. MICHELL'S MEDAL.

found After Lying Nearly Thirty-five Years on

During a stormy night in the winter of 1862. while Col. Harry W. Michell of Brooklyn, then a First Lieutenant in the Fourteenth Regiment, was on the skirmish line in Virginia, he lost a medal which had been presented to him by his company. It was of the Maltese cross pattern, and was made from the root of laurel wood, Co Michell's name was engraved on the quarterof-a-dollar piece in the centre of the medal. Col. Michell made a vain search for the medal on the following day, but now after a lapse of nearly thirty-five years he has learned that the medal has been found, and he expects that it will soon be restored to him. The Richmond Dispatch of May 23 contained a report of the finding of the

May 23 contained a report of the finding of the medal in an excellent state of preservation on a farm in King George county, Va., and a few days ago the clipping was forwarded by a Southern friend to Col. Michell.

There was, Col. Michell thinks, a peculiar roincidence in the story of the medal. He said: "On Monday last I happened to be reading about some incidents of my army life and recalled to a friend the loss of the medal, and expressed my regret that I was never able to get any trace of it. It is a very strange coincidence that at that very moment the clipping from the Virginia paper about its discovery was on the way to me I would like to have some one tell me why I thought of that medal just at that particular moment, when it had been out of my mind for years. Just to think, that after thirty long years, during which this old keepsake had been lying on the battlefield, perhaps being bioughed under again and again, walked on, rained on, and snowed on, it should have been found. It is a happy thought that I may receive it within a few days."

Col. Michell is about to sever his connection with the Fourteenth Regiment and the National Guard.

GOV. BLACK AT NIAGARA FALLS. Me and Ex-Senator Hill Attend the Outing of the Bochester Chamber of Commerce.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., June 11.-The annual outing of the members of the Rochester Chambe of Commerce was held in this city to-day. With the party were Gov. Black, Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff. Superintendent of Public Works Aldridge, the Hon. David B. Hill, Senator Ellsworth, Senator Parsons, Frederick Cook, Mayor Jewett of Buffalo, the Hon. David Harcourt, M. P., of Toronto, and others. They came on a special train over the Lehigh Valley, arriving at 11:08

train over the Lechigh Valley, arriving at 11 os o'clock. Trolley cars were in waiting, and they were taken to the station of the Niagara Falls Power Company, where the big 5,000 horsepower generators were inspected. Gov. Black was delighted with the power house equipment, and marvelled at its efficiency as explained by Secretary Rankin.

Trolley cars carried the party to the International Hotel. Before dinner Gov. Black, accompanied by T. V. Welch, Superintendent of the State Reservation, and the Hon. W. Caryl Ely, visited the State Reservation.

The dinner and speeches took up three hours, Mayor Hastings spoke words of welcome, and Charles Brown, President of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce, read his address. Gov. Black spoke briefly, and ex-Senator Hill delivered an address full of wit and wisdom, Lleut.-Gov. Woodruff and Dr. David J. Hill of Washington were the other speakers.

At the conclusion of the banquet the crowd walked across the upper suspension bridge to the Canadian side, where trolley cars were taken to Queenstown, Ontario, at which point the river was crossed, the party returning to this city by the great gorge route. The weather was delightful.

TO SPEED OCEAN MAILS. Contracts Let for Wagons to Meet the Harber

The Post Office authorities have awarded a ontract to J. A. Craft of Louisville, Ky., to fur nish and run a number of screen-covered mail wagons in connection with the new steamboat mail service, which will be begun on July 1. These wagons differ in construction from the use chiefly in that they are not boxed in. They will meet the mail boat at the Battery and at Pier 36. North River, to receive the pouches brought

from incoming steamships at Quarantine, and these they will deliver at the general Post Office and at the Grand Central Station. They will also carry outgoing mails from the Grand Central and Pennsylvania stations to the piers of the various steamship lines.

The contract to furnish the mail boat has been awarded to the Starin Transportation Company. The boat will meet incoming steamships at Quarantine, and besides delivering to the wagons will take mail sacks direct to the Pennsylvania, Erie, and Baltimore and Ohio station piers.

The contracts are to run from July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1901.

TRENTON GETS A PICTURE

funtington's "The Good Samaritan" Hung to the Capitol-Too Large to Go by Train.

TRENTON, N. J., June 11.-Daniel Huntingon's painting "The Good Samaritan," recently resented to the State by A. Ackerman Coles of Newark, was received at the Capitol this morn ing and hung at the entrace to the rotunds. The picture is 9 by 11 feet, so large that it could not

picture is 9 by 11 feet, so large that it could not be put in a freight car. It was brought here from Newark on a large truck, which started from Newark yesterday morning.

The picture was painted by Mr. Huntington in Paris in 1853, and after being exhibited there was brought to New York, where it was placed on exhibition at the great sanitary fair held there during the civil war. For several weeks thas been in the studio of Mr. Huntington, who has been retouching and restoring it. The artist, who is now past 80 years old, painted the portrait of the late William Walter Pheips which hangs in the Capitol rotunda.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest

Parts has a new Bonapartist club called the Petis hateau, of which Marshal Ney's great-grandson, the Prince de la Moskowa, is President. Nine tone weight of coppers are taken every week

s proposed to supply electricity on the same plan. Tofling, a new outdoor game, described as resembling both golf and tennis, has drawn Pri Scattice of Battenberg from her mourning and may become fashionable in England. Italy's exports for the first four months of 1897 were 585,953,370 francs, while her imports were

879,794,130 francs. This is the first time in twenty-six years that the exports exceed the imports. Harpignes, the landscape painter; Mathurin Moreau, the sculptor, and Sirony, the lithographer, were the recipients of the medals of honor for the 1897 Salon. No medal of honor for architecture was awarded.

Bat Motifbai Wadia, a wealthy Parsee laty of Bombay, who died recently at the age of 86 years left 27 lakhs of rupees, or three-quarters of a mili lion of dollars, to charity. Her son Mouroles Manockjee Wadia, has given two more lakts in memory of his mother.

A big tempest in a very little teapot, the survey sion to the principality of Lippe Detmoid, which involves the principle of feudal and morganate rights of German princelings, will be settled by the King of Saxony, as referee, at the end of the

The Duke of Roxburghe comes of age this sum mer. His grandfather, the sixth Dike, came of age sixty years ago when Queen Victoria ascended the throne. She created him an Earl in the peerage of whom the young Queen conterred a peerage. A new repeating rifle has been distributed to one

of the battalious of riflemen of the guard at Pots-dam. Its mechanism is kept secret, but the cartriuge cases are so ejected automatically that firing can be continued without disturbing the air.
The stock of the new rifle is as long as the barrel. Countess Ethnampsegg, wife of the Stattholder of Lower Austria, having caused the police restr tions on bicycling in Vienna to be removed and licenses for cyclists to be abolished, the Venna wheelmen celebrated the event by a flower core in the Frater, Several thousand bloyclists in facer dress took part in the parade.

Princess Isabella de Bourbon y Bourbon, who died ecently in Paris at the age of 76 years, was the seroine in an elopement that caused as much and dal afty-odd years ago as did that of the Prin res Elvira last year. She was the sister of Don Fran cisco de Assisi, Isabella II.'s coustn and Eing on sort, and in 1841 cloped with a handsome for sh adventurer named Gurowaki. They were manual England, but soon separated, and the Princess Wee in obscurity with her two daughters on a state

A curious combination of logic with lack of it siple has sent a French medical student of a family to jail for ten years. He had falled military service. If obtlied to serve two pract saw no way of making up his deficiencies in arship, but he knew that a widow's son " exempt from the conscription. He protects his father, with whom he was on perfectly to terms, twice in the head. The father recovered and

succeeded in getting his son's sentence reduced

pension paid to her by the Spanish royal family.